

MUTUAL PRINCIPLES

ARE THE

FACTS

Upon Which We Base

THIS ARGUMENT.

And now, if you will kindly give us a brief hearing, by reading this, you will take in the force and interest of our remarks. We are anxious to extend our already large business; and in order to do this, we know of no surer plan than to offer the people kindness, and then sell them goods for less than they can buy elsewhere.

We ask no quarters of Competition on low prices. Hear a few of our quotations, and we think you will readily see the mutual relationship point.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Sell a good Victoria Lawn at 5 cents a yard.

A good Brocade Dress Goods at 5c. Elegant wash Poplins at 5c.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Sell a good 10-4 Brown Sheeting at 15 cents.

A good Jeans for Pants at 20 cents.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Will sell you a Jeans at 25c., which cannot be matched for less than 40c.

An all-Linen Towel at 7 1-2c; worth 12 1-2c.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Sell a large, White Marseilles quilt at \$1.50, which cannot be matched for less than \$2.50.

And their 50c. Crochet quilt knocks opposition clean out of the harness.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Sell lads' and misses' hose at 5c., worth 10c., and better goods in proportion. It is the like of this that keeps them busy.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Are selling Prints at 5c., the like of which has never been seen before at the price, or bought at less than 7 1/2 cts. Their Prints at 2 1/2c. are good enough for any one to wear.

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D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

BLACK CASHMERES,

AND

DRESS

GOODS.

It matters not whether you be high or low, rich or poor, or whether you came from China through our artesian well, or across the Atlantic in a schooner made from one of our ever-wearing shoes; whether you be worth one dollar or one hundred thousand dollars, no one can do without some of our big drives in their family. It is buying your supplies cheap that helps you save the almighty dollar. Call in and you will be sure to make your purchases before leaving.

Respectfully Yours,

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

VOL. XVII.

WILL W. E. G. RESIGN?

A SIGNIFICANT HINT ABOUT THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

A Russian Paper Looks for a Surprise in English Politics—DeGiers Likely to Go Out of Office—Perry Succeeded by the Pope—The Anglo-Russian Question—Other Foreign News, Etc.

LONDON, May 10.—It is reported that Prince Lobanoff Rastowski, Russian ambassador to Austria, is about to succeed DeGiers as foreign minister of Russia. Prince Lobanoff was summoned from Vienna last March to advise the Russian government in regard to the Afghan frontier question, and is known to hold strong anti-English views.

The Journal de St. Petersburg thinks Gladstone may anticipate Northcote's motion of censure with a surprise for both opponents and friends.

A Semla dispatch says that leave of absence for three months has been granted the duke of Connaught.

Earl Granville is stated to have signed an agreement on the scope of the proposed arbitration, which leaves the matter between England and Russia open for settlement without reference to the British cabinet.

The Anglo-Turkish alliance has not been completed. This is attributed to Granville's withdrawal of the terms on account of the prospect of peace with Russia. The negotiations have led to a closer entente with the port of the Gladstone policy.

A dispatch from Calcutta states that orders were issued yesterday to stop the purchase of transport and animals and the further dispatch of stores and war material to Quetta.

A dispatch from Simla says immediately upon the return of the viceroy to Calcutta, he issued orders that the British officers should be allowed to inspect the forts at Herat.

The Russian war preparations are unabated. It is reported that Russia has forbidden the employment of Englishmen on the front in Afghanistan.

The Daily News expects that the marquis of Hartington, secretary for war, will announce the withdrawal of the British troops from the Sudan and the abandonment of the expedition to Khartoum. It believes that the marquis will announce the withdrawal of the British troops from the Sudan and the abandonment of the expedition to Khartoum.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from St. Petersburg says that M. DeGiers has informed Sir Edmund Thornton, British ambassador, that Russia declines making any reference to Herat in the further progress of negotiations with England.

The Sudan Elephant. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—Pasha, special Turkish envoy to England, failed to effect an arrangement with Sir Edmund Thornton, British ambassador, for the occupation of Sudan by Turkey because he claimed the right of Turkey to garrison Cairo.

It is reported the Osman Digna, with a few followers, has arrived at Berber, and that the Emir of Berber has gone to Khartoum to solicit reinforcement to oppose the British advancing from Sudan.

Advices state that Kassala was still held out against the rebels April 12th.

A dispatch from Suakin states that an attempt was made to capture the British troops at Suakin, but that the military censor forbids all mention of the subject in the press dispatches.

A dispatch from Dongola says the anti-Mahdi Obeid has again encountered and defeated the followers of the original Mahdi.

The Division on an Irish Measure. LONDON, May 10.—The Times hints that the new Irish land purchase bill may be carried through parliament by common consent.

The News says it is believed that Irish Liberals will support the government on the 6th inst. in defeating the conservative amendment to the English registration of voters bill which provided that the cost of registration should be charged to the treasury, instead of to the local rates, have decided to vote against the government tomorrow on Sir Messer Lopes' motion to insert a clause providing that the expenses of registration be charged to the treasury.

The government considers the matter of vital importance, and if the motion is carried the result may be very grave. Parnell has issued a strong whip to his followers to be present at the division on this motion.

An Admission by Bismarck. BERLIN, May 10.—The Reichstag is expected to close its session this week. During the debate of Saturday on the bill to forbid Sunday work, Prince Bismarck said, that in his opinion the question of regular working days was more important, though he himself was not in favor of a law forbidding work on Sunday. If he thought the working man really wished it, he would advocate the measure.

In answer to a deputy who said that the English and American manufacturers were far beyond those of Germany, the chancellor declared that England was centuries in advance of Germany in civilization.

Ferry Snubbed at the Vatican. PARIS, May 10.—Ferry remains in Rome. He has been unable to obtain an audience with the pope, and the cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, has refused to receive Ferry, believing that the aim of the latter is to present overtures with the effect of inducing the French Catholics to believe that the Vatican is friendly to the government.

Ferry states that it is his intention, unless recalled by his party, to appear in France for the right to remain absent for two years, when he will make extensive travels in north Africa and the east.

Peace Between France and China. THISTON, May 10.—Communications have been exchanged between the French and Chinese governments on the lines of the Fauntleroy memorandum. These communications show tendency to a peaceful settlement between France and China. M. Patenotre, French minister, who will conduct the negotiations on the part of France for a definitive treaty of peace, has presented his credentials to the Chinese government.

Riots in Venice. VENICE, May 10.—A serious riot is in progress here. The trouble is caused by the hotel proprietors keeping Gondolas for the use of their guests. The riot was caused by the regular gondoliers, who organized a mob, attacked the hotel proprietors and looted their boats. Several serious casualties have occurred and many arrests have been made.

The Pope and Ireland. LONDON, May 10.—The Vatican opposes introduction of the question of the relations of the Irish episcopacy with the English government into the programme of the bishop's council in Rome. The pope prefers to leave to the council of clergy to be convened in Dublin, the decision of its policy to wards the English government.

THE SPY GENERAL.

Grant Bids His Doctor Adieu, and Takes a Walk.

NEW YORK, May 10.—General Grant slept fully seven hours Saturday night, and when the four doctors of the staff met in consultation this afternoon, they found the general's condition was, if anything, improved, but the cancerous spots were unchanged. Dr. Barker says for Europe this week, and this was his last consultation before going. When about to leave he bid the general good-bye, and said:

"When I come back in autumn, I shall expect to find your literary work finished to your satisfaction."

"You don't expect to find me though, do you?" said the general.

"I shall hope so anyway," responded Dr. Barker, as he went away.

Dr. Brady said the two new cancer spots had not perceptibly increased since Wednesday. The general at the window waved adieu to Dr. Douglas as he drove away with his family.

Boscoe Conkling and Cyrus W. Field called during the afternoon. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, while the general was resting, the doctor, Dr. Grant, attended only by Harrison, left his house and walked toward Madison avenue. His pace was more brisk than during any previous walk. As Madison avenue crossed the avenue, he seized his cane near its middle, reached the corner, and walked half the block only from the York's, but he did not halt the added strain of the slight ascent between 66th and 67th streets, he again brought the cane into use.

"You seem to have little use for the cane," suggested a gentleman who joined and walked with the general.

"I'll need that yet awhile," replied the general, half smiling.

"And now you've gained another block in walking distance?" As the general turned back at 67th street. "I think it will do me good; haven't walked in so long now, was the response, and the invalid added: "I will add a block at a time this way as I get stronger, and then I'll walk twice a day—morning and afternoon—beside riding a midday. Why do I drive just at noon?" The doctor advised it. They said there was less malaria in the atmosphere at that hour of the day. No, I feel no more fatigued, as I can see, than after my walks to Madison avenue, he concluded the general, as he reached the steps of his house. He mounted the steps with as little evidence of weariness as on the previous occasions of exercise.

MIDDLETON'S BATTLE.

A Tough Encounter With Rebel's Rebels in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 10.—The reports from the front are to the effect that a battle was fought between the British and the rebels in the night of May 9th and 10th, but the battle was a drawn battle. The British were the only support of the family. John Bowen, who lived on Turkey Hill, died last week, and left a wife and three little children utterly bereaved.

Mr. Bowen's son, John, is the only child of the oldest only eight years of age. Three of them are down with the disease. She frankly admitted that she hadn't a five-cent piece in the house, and she was out of money. Owen Morgan, an industrious miner, has had no work for a month. He has six children, one a baby three weeks old. Five of them are sick, and the mother is unable to nurse them. The next door neighbor said that the children would die for want of proper medicine and nourishment; that there was no money in the house to buy any more food.

J. M. Shaw lives in a little house with rough board walls and caperless floors. His wife is sick, and he has eight children in bed with the same disease. Shaw was found standing over the bed looking at his children. There was no nurse in the house, and the mother was unable to nurse them. The next door neighbor said that the children would die for want of proper medicine and nourishment; that there was no money in the house to buy any more food.

During the battle one of Middleton's batteries was almost surprised by a number of rebels who crept up to the battery, and discovered until but twenty yards distant. They made a rush for the guns, firing and yelling as they ran. Captain Howard, who operates the guns, saw the danger, ran the gun a couple of yards in front of the battery, and opening fire literally mowed the rebels down. Those remaining turned and ran from the gun, reaching the shelter of the bush. They opened fire again, and Howard's escape from injury was something marvelous. The bullets were flying all about him, but he gallantly maintained his position, and the rebels, unable to stand the terrible fire, returned to their pits constructed in a ravine running along the river. After a gap, not a vain effort to drive the rebels from the rifle pits, French soldiers and the batteries retired. Middleton's loss is one killed and eight wounded.

Amunition is scarce with the rebels. Their prisoners are believed to be safe. General Middleton is determined to hold the position, and expects to capture the rebels in the near future. The Winnipeg battery is shelling the houses of the rebels in the distance, where large numbers of rebels are gathered. A shell crashed into the house of the rebels, and the house was burned. Another shell hit the roof of the house beyond. As the shells crashed, scattered firing is going on.

Captain Howard, who handled the galling shells in the engagement at Batoum, was formerly of the United States army.

A Vessel Lost.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The signal corps station at Fort Macco, N. C., reports the brig, Julia A. Merritt, of St. Johns, N. B., from Brazil for Hampton, and after a cargo of sugar, ashore twenty miles south of Ocracoke. The crew was saved. The cargo can be saved. The vessel is probably a total loss.

The Samoan Islands.

LONDON, May 10.—Earl Derby, colonial secretary, replying to a strong request from the government of New Zealand to the English government to annex the Samoan islands on the ground that the native chiefs wished a union with England, sent a dispatch January 6th, announcing that the German government had given assurances that it would respect the independence of Samoa. If, therefore, he concludes New Zealand should unfortunately send the colonial secretary to Samoa, Germany would be justified in annexing the island.

The King of Italy in Naples.

LONDON, May 10.—King Humbert and Queen Margherita were rapidly received at Naples. They drove through the streets in an open carriage unattended by any guard, either of soldiers or police, and the carriage was surrounded by crowds of people, all cheering enthusiastically for their majesties. At night the new water works were marvelously illuminated with electric lights, producing a brilliant and unique spectacle. In every respect the royal visit was a splendid success.

The Egyptian Press Laws.

CAIRO, May 10.—Tigrane Pasha, under foreign secretary, and Mr. West, procurator general, are going to London to consult the British government regarding the alteration of the Egyptian press laws. From London, they will go to Paris to consult with the French government.

The Governor of Congo.

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Mansini Goes Out.

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The Stands Burned.

NEW YORK, May 10.—To-day the grand stand, the reporters' stand and the judges' stand of Prospect Park fair grounds were burned. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive. The property was well insured.

A New Postmaster.

SENECA CITY, N. C., May 10.—[Special.]—Colonel J. W. Livingston took charge of the Seneca City postoffice yesterday. W. H. Stanton, republican, having been removed.

THE PLYMOUTH PLAGUE.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

Five Deaths Yesterday and Many More Expected During the Night—The Condition of the People One of Hopeless Despair—No Smiling Faces to be Seen in the Section.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., May 10.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which has prevailed for the past four weeks still continues. Five deaths were added to the list to-day, and many new cases are reported. The work of burying the dead continued to-day, there being ten funerals. As one of the funerals was on its way to the graveyard it was met by three wagons loaded with coffins, which were on their way from the depot to the undertaker's establishment.

The town of Plymouth has a population of perhaps 10,000. It is on the Susquehanna river in Luzerne county, not far from Wilkes-Barre. The plague began about the first of April. In forty-six families, known to be in destitute circumstances, with no money to buy medicine or ordinary food, there are 118 sick. The physicians say that the epidemic has spent its force, but of the 730 known to be sick 300 will die. Sixty families have left the place, and the remaining 100 are in a wretched condition. Every body looks sallow. Undertakers' wagons, hearses, and doctors' carriages are on the streets all hours of the day and night. Drug stores do not close their doors, and the march of death is everywhere. The plague is everywhere. Craps hanging on thirteen dead yesterday told the story of what the plague had done within.

The miners have worked about one-third time only since the first of the year, and their pay has been barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. When disease stalked into their homes, and they were stricken down, the family purse was empty. This state of affairs became apparent the second week of the epidemic. Chief Burgess Loderick and the town council did nothing toward helping the poor, and destitution developed in every quarter of the town. The cry for help reached the ears of some of the merchants, and on Tuesday night last a meeting was held and a committee organized.

Since the canvass was made death has knocked at the door of many of the destitute who were proud to tell of their poverty, and who of the fever came to them, their pride had to be put aside. A visit to several of the destitute families showed that their wretchedness is beyond exaggeration. William Brown, a miner, and his wife, and two boys, live in the inner city. They were the only support of the family. John Bowen, who lived on Turkey Hill, died last week, and left a wife and three little children utterly bereaved.

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THE IOWA PROHIBITION LAW.

An Omission in the Legislative Record Fatal to the Law.

DES MOINES, May 10.—In the injunction suit tried at Carroll last week, a line of defense was adopted which will be a matter of genuine astonishment to prohibitionists and which gives promise of effecting a thorough overturning of the prohibition law.

It appears that the journal of the lower house of the legislature contains no record of the passage of the law, and it is held by the courts that the law is not valid. The principle involved is precisely identical with that upon which the amendment was annulled, legal validity supported by the decision in the amendment. The recently decided case, decided, and Mr. Boynton, one of the attorneys in the case, is confident that the result will be favorable to his clients. The journals of the two houses were produced in court, and the fact upon which the defense mainly rely were clearly proven.

It is remembered that during the discussion of the prohibition question in a general assembly Senator Bills, of the Davenport district, plainly intimated that there was a defect in the passage of the bill which would render it void. Mr. Dill's remark excited considerable comment at the time, but the public failed to "catch on" to the precise point of his allusions and he utterly refused to enlighten the newspaper reporters on the subject.

The Murphy Temperance Movement. PITTSBURGH, May 10.—The interest in the Murphy temperance movement is on the increase. Hundreds were unable to gain admission to the hall last night, where the meeting was held, and the auditorium was so densely packed that several women fainted. The crowd on the outside broke down the doors in order to get in, and the police were finally compelled to disperse them. Over four hundred persons signed the pledge.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. The Prelates Decide to Locate it in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The council of Catholic prelates who met in Baltimore last week for the purpose of selecting a site for the Catholic university, decided that it should be built in this city. Although the Catholics of this city offered very large monetary inducements towards securing the university, the fact that Washington possesses the national museum, the congressional library and other advantages, and is fast becoming a literary and scientific center, caused the prelates to decide in favor of locating the university in this city.

Rev. Dr. Chapell, St. Matthew's church, was selected as one of the trustees, and who was among the foremost to urge the claims of Washington to the university. To say he made a strong appeal to his congregation to contribute at least fifty thousand dollars to secure a chair in the proposed university.

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THE CHURCHES.

SOME SERMONS DELIVERED IN ATLANTA YESTERDAY.

Kendall on the Joy in Heaven Over Human Suffering—Other Themes in Other Pulpits—The Congregationalists' Social Reform of the Gospel—About Baptist Brethren.

The decidedly chilly weather yesterday had marked effect on the attendance at the various churches in Atlanta. It was not an inviting spring day and many people made themselves cozy within doors who would have been attracted to divine service by a more genial air. Still nearly all the central churches were comfortably full and two or three of them were crowded. The attendance at night was decidedly smaller than in the morning.

The resident Baptist ministers were absent in August, where they have been attending the Southern Baptist convention. Their pulpits were filled by visiting ministers.

First Baptist Church.
Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Kentucky, preached to a crowded church, a sermon full of beauty, pathos and earnestness, on the subject, "Heaven," yesterday morning. It is not an accident that the scriptures in describing heaven speak by comparison. That which we have never seen can be described to us only by comparison. The human mind, even in the wildest flight of imagination, or in the most weird wanderings in dreamland never conceived a form or an idea or made up of realities. Figurative language results from the application of names first given to physical objects, to mental conditions. Thus describing things unperceived by things seen.

Paul, to give some idea of heaven, speaks by comparison. Contrasting the joys of heaven with sorrows of earth, Paul uses the word "heaven" in its strict mathematical sense. No one was better fitted than Paul to contrast the joys of heaven with the sorrows of this heaven of sorrow. He had seen much of sorrow and caught glimpses of heaven.

Cultured, proud of his race, the peer of statesmen and of scholars, this man, Jew of the Jews, of the tribe of Benjamin, brought under the holy influence of Christ's teaching, is sent among barbarians, the ignorant, the outcasts, the Gentiles, whom he had been taught to scorn. He was despised, scorned, dragged out to the city, scourged, made to wear chains, cast out as a leper, hated of his own people. How deeply he drank of sorrow's cup. But then again he was caught up into the presence of his Lord. He heard sounds that human speech could not utter, caught glimpses of beatific visions. I know not much about the details of Heaven, but when Paul tells me that all the sufferings of this heaven of sorrow are but as a moment in the glories there, it is enough for me.

The numberless sources of suffering here—hunger, cold, pain, sorrow, death—are all excluded from the unbroken sources of joy there. (Have a right to revel in imagination and try to picture some of these glories.) Some good old, familiar song has preached for me many a sermon, when I felt unequal to the task. Such is the power of music here! what shall I be as we sit in the Father's presence, and sing of Moses and the Lamb?

I love to study. But when I try to reach the full of heaven, I find myself lost in the woods and looking upon the giants of the forest, try to imagine their age, I find my mind all hummed in and clouded. But what a little soul shall have in Heaven, when Paul and Peter, Isaiah and Abraham for teachers. I love to meet friends here. The thrill of joy at the first meeting, who has not met friends in Heaven? I expect to meet him, who through winter's snows and summer's toils, labored and endured to give his soul preparation for his work in the world. I expect to meet him, who has been faithful to his duty, who has been faithful to his duty, who has been faithful to his duty.

Trinity Church.
Yesterday morning this church was crowded. Rev. Kendall preached on the subject, "Joy in Heaven over the knowledge of souls being saved." Text, seventh verse, fifteenth chapter of St. Luke: "I say unto you, I will rejoice more for one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance."

The doctor said: The happiest being in all the world is the child who has just been born. He has all his love on the new-born soul and he is electrified with a new life and enjoys with great ecstasy this new and glorious world. He is full of joy and surprise that there are not as many happy as he.

This illustrates God's love to man. God seeks us in illustrations. He brings the children of God to the night of sorrow, and then he says, "I will be a father to the fatherless, and a merciful father to the widow." He brings the children of God to the night of sorrow, and then he says, "I will be a father to the fatherless, and a merciful father to the widow."

How little does the convert know or even think that while he is enjoying this blissful world of God's love, that others, too, are rejoicing on account of his conversion! That when God speaks peace to his heart, the heavenly joy speaks peace to the hearts of others. He is full of joy and surprise that there are not as many happy as he.

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